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THE JERUSALEM POST

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By MEIR MINDLIN

WHILE reading the cover story on the Dead Sea Scrolls in this week's "Time" magazine, we had a peculiar feeling that reminded us of a story that a musician friend had once told us about himself. He very much wanted a particular piano concerto a few years ago when the first long-play records began to arrive in Israel. He ransacked all the record shops and had just about given up hope when he at last came upon the desired work. Without bothering to look at it very carefully, he bought it and rushed home to play it. Settling back comfortably in his armchair, he enjoyed the introductory orchestral bars, but as the record spun on he became increasingly bewildered. The orchestral part was fine, but where was the piano? There were even long silent breaks where the purely solo passages should have been. Then he took up the record sleeve and began to scrutinize it anxiously for an explanation, and found it: this was a special type of disc intended for practising pianists, with only the orchestral part; the pianist was supposed to fill in the solo part himself.

THE missing piano part in "Time's" Scroll story is that of Israel and her scholars. Aside from the total omission of Prof. Suleiman's part in realizing the discovery, you could never guess that some of the most important scholars working on the Scrolls were Israelis, men like Flusser, Yadin, Grinz, Licht, et al, who are not easy to match abroad. Anyone who has ever listened in on their internal discussions and private conversations on the Scrolls could not help but feel that he was present at some of the most intensive and fruitful intellectual activity going on in the world today, with discoveries tumbling out by the bucketful. "Time's" story was obviously written up in Jordan, with consequent neglect of the significance of this side of the border, and with no death of factual errors. "Time's" editors want to make fools of themselves, that is certainly their privilege. But the whole point about the "oversight" is that this little journalistic farce reflects a more ominous political reality, where ignoring Israel's existence is likely to have dangerous consequences.

A GROWTH IN awareness of Israel's problems in the Middle Eastern context is shown by Mr. Gilmer Martin, the editor of the left-wing New Statesman and Society weekly, "France Observer," who is writing a series on his recent visit to this country. Though he realizes that "a durable peace can only be established on the basis of a relatively homogeneous Jewish state whose existence is recognized by its neighbors," he can still take talk of Israel's "expansionism" seriously. There are certain kinds of liberal, left-wing confusions which die very hard.

ON the other hand, the article in this week's "Economist," "Israel Alone," is distinguished by a hard-headed realism which makes American writing and thinking on the subject seem puerile, and which puts M. Martin in about the fifth grade. Instead of the customary platitudes or rhetoric, it cuts straight to the heart of the matter: "Israeli actions are determined by the knowledge that it is in danger, alone, and strong; and, since October, this isolation has been emphasized time and again by the show of hands at the U.N... Israel has recognized that for the present it is only sure weapon is its own strength." The question is how this strength should be employed... In the (Cold War) strategy the substance of the Arab-Israeli conflict appears of secondary importance, and causes Israeli interests to weigh lightly in the balance. But such a balance is unreal if only because it disregards the fact that a local quarrel can lead to a world war. For the present, Israel must protect itself, but Israel's own strength is unlikely to win for it a permanent peace. This can only be done from outside, and only with strong American support. It will not be done until it is realized that the danger of letting the dispute between Arabs and Israelis abide is at least as grave a danger to world peace as the inconvenience of not enjoying Arab friendship."

Jerusalem, April 15.

Franco Calls For Labour Discipline

MADRID, Sunday (UPI). — Chief of State Gen. Francisco Franco called on the working classes yesterday to remain disciplined and abide by labour laws.

Gen. Franco spoke at the closing session of the third National Labour Welfare and Insurance Congress at Madrid University.

The monarchist morning paper "ABC" said today that the monarchy was essential in Spain to give continuity to Gen. Franco's work in developing the nation.

Ollenhauer Raps Adenauer On Atomic Arming

Nasser Sees Hare, Refuses to Budge

CAIRO, Sunday (UPI). — Mr. Erich Ollenhauer, Chairman of the Opposition Social Democratic Party, today accused Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of showing "arrogance and presumption" in his attitude to the statement of West German atomic scientists against the atomic armament of West Germany.

He was speaking to a public meeting of his party on the refugee problem in West Germany. Loud cries of "shame" from the crowded hall greeted Mr. Ollenhauer's quote of the Chancellor's words, "I wish these gentlemen had consulted me before making their statement."

"It is beyond party politics," Mr. Ollenhauer said. "Such a measure of arrogance and presumption cannot stay at the head of the German people. This lack of respect for independent opinion has laid bare the authoritarian attitude of this man as hardly ever before."

Mr. Ollenhauer said that the decision whether or not to arm the new West German forces with atomic weapons was one of the most important in Germany's postwar history. He said the Chancellor was gravely in error in his handling of the situation.

The statement of the atomic scientists, who included Prof. Otto Hahn, the first man to split the uranium atom, and three other Nobel Prize winners, continued to make headlines today, and an angry political struggle ensued in West Germany over equipment of the new Bundeswehr with tactical atomic weapons. It appeared likely to become the hottest campaign issue in the September general elections.

(See "Strauss Raps," P. 5, Col. 4)

C.P. to Back Socialists Against Adenauer

BERLIN, Sunday (UPI). — An East German Communist leader in a speech released today said the Communists will support West German Socialists in the election campaign against Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The statement was made by Mr. Paul Verner, head of the Central Committee's West German Affairs Committee, at an East Berlin meeting recently. The speech was reported by the Communist Party newspaper "Neues Deutschland."

The newspaper said the meeting was attended by a group of West German Socialists. Presumably the group opposes the West German Socialist leadership, for the latter opposes talks with the Communists and rejects Communist election support.

Budapest Radio said the group was led by Zsigmond Sipor, alleged to have murdered a major of the workers militia in Budapest last January.

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VIENNA, Sunday (Reuters). — A Soviet Government delegation is due in Bucharest tomorrow to conclude an agreement about the provisional stationing of troops in Romania. Bucharest Radio reported today. It gave no details.

From Budapest, it was reported that several people accused of planning "counter revolutionary" activities have been arrested.

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Today's Postbag**The Weather**

FORECAST: Shabbat and hazy. **OUTLOOK:** for tomorrow: Weakening in Shabbat.

| St. Cana'an | 9 | 20 | 20 | B C D |
|---------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Tiberias | 65 | 27 | 21 | 34 |
| Haifa Port | 65 | 27 | 21 | 34 |
| Haifa | 65 | 27 | 21 | 34 |
| Nahariya | 65 | 24 | 20 | 32 |
| Tel Aviv Kirya | 21 | 20 | 20 | 25 |
| Tel Aviv Port | 65 | 24 | 20 | 32 |
| Lod/Netanya Airport | 65 | 24 | 20 | 32 |
| Jerusalem | 17 | 24 | 20 | 32 |
| Jerusalem | — | 24 | 20 | 32 |
| Haifa | — | 24 | 20 | 32 |
| Haifa | — | 24 | 20 | 32 |

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Eliyah Dabkin, member of the Jewish Agency Executive from Paris, Religious and Switzerland on U.A.A. affairs.

Mr. David Chasen, President Temple "Beth Elohim" Belmont and Chairman, Hunts Point, Section Bronx, U.A.A. campaign, and Mrs. Rose Chasen (by El Al).

M. Jacques Bourdy, joint President of the Societe Generale de Transport Maritime, in the s.s. Jerusalem.

Dr. Yosef Cohn, European representative of the Weissmann Institute, from Zurich, on a two weeks' visit for consultations (by K.L.M.).

Mr. and Mrs. E.C. Gillison, of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, for a short visit.

DEPARTURES

Mrs. Inez Gordon, President of the Women's Zionist Council of South Africa, after two months' visit as a delegate to the 13th World Wizo conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Bronfman, of Montreal, and Haim and Mrs. S. Freedman of Winnipeg, for Canada, after attending the meeting of the Hebrew University's Board of Governors.

THE CONTEST sponsored by the Jerusalem Municipality to select the most attractive home garden will begin this year on May 1. Contestants should register at the General Division of the Municipality, former WIZO Baby Home, or at the Development Authority, Jaffa Road, weekdays between 9 and noon.

ILANSHIL HAS opened a branch in Beersheba, named in memory of Henry Koslowsky, the first doctor to work in the Negev, who died six weeks ago.

TWO VILLAGERS of Jaras-Zarka, Khamis Al-Shatawi, 22, and Jam'a Ali Avada, 18, were yesterday committed for trial for the rape and murder of Kalthum Hassan, 29, of Faradi village near Zichron Ya'akov on March 16.

THE HISTADRUT voluntary unemployment levy contributed for workers' holiday pay has so far brought in £1,200,000.

THE BASHAN Sausage Factory in Ramat Gan has been taken off the list of kosher food manufacturers under the supervision of the Chief Rabbi, it was announced yesterday in Jerusalem.

THE BUDAPEST selected soccer team is due in Haifa today after a delay owing to difficulties over passage. The Hungarians will play their first game against the Haifa Maccabi on Tuesday. The second game will be in Ramat Gan on Thursday against a selected Haifa team.

Rabi Arrives For Weizmann Lectures

Professor Isidor I. Rabi, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist of Columbia University, arrived yesterday morning with Mrs. Rabi for a three-week stay during which he will deliver the Weizmann memorial lectures under the auspices of Yad Chaim Weizmann.

Professor and Mrs. Rabi were received at Lydda Airport by a delegation of the Weizmann Institute headed by Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, while Prof. E.D. Bergmann greeted them on behalf of the Government.

The visitors are staying in the San Martin Clubhouse of the Weizmann Institute. The dates of the Weizmann memorial lectures will be announced within the next few days.

Rafael and Betty Smoli are happy to announce the birth of their

Daughter - Timna

Beersheba — Ora.

Yehuda and Jaffa ARNONI Arje and Sara TAGER (Steier) Kyril Haim

take pleasure in announcing the marriage of their children

Rabel and Zvy (LORENE)

which took place in New York on April 18, 1957

My beloved husband, our dear brother-in-law

Ernst Kuczynski

has left us.

For the bereaved family

EDDA KUCZYNSKI nee Loewenbraun

The funeral has already taken place.

Kiryat Motzkin — Pentagon

April 12, 1957

We regret to announce the death of

Grisha Sack

at the age of 82, on Sunday, April 7, 1957.

The funeral took place on April 9, 1957.

The bereaved Family:

SONIA SACK and **ARIZONY FAMILY**

Nation at Peace for Passover

Chief Rabbis' Messages

The storms of recent weeks will be forgotten tonight as families gather on the first night of Passover for the traditional seder feast celebrating the release of the people of Israel from Egyptian bondage.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi announced their plans to attend the seder in a Negev settlement.

Throughout yesterday, shoppers scurried from store to store making their next-to-last-minute purchases. Matzot had already taken pride of place in most shops, while the last few eruds of bread had been relegated to carefully quarantined corners.

The weatherman forecast steady conditions for today with slight improvement for the first day of the festival. He predicted temperatures of 35 in Haifa, 33 in Jerusalem, 32 in Tel Aviv and 42 in Eilat.

The shovels is a visitor passing through from Saudi Arabia.

HOTELS

The luxury hotels on the coast report between 80 to 100 per cent capacity bookings, with the Dan and Sharon hotels full, the Ramat Aviv 85 per cent and the Tadmor 90 per cent. Due to the small number of tourists there will be no seder there, but entertainment will be provided all week.

AT Z.O.A. House, about 150 tourists and residents are scheduled to sit down together at the seder. Mayor Haim Levanon is expected to greet the visitors.

The Arkia Airlines Company chartered three special flights on Saturday to take copper miners from Timna to their homes in the North for the holiday. Yesterday six flights were flown for Eilat workers and another two will be flown today.

Extra trips are also being run by Egged and lorries running Non stop are crowded.

For want of accommodation, most of them spread their blankets on the beach and slept under the full moon.

Money in Beersheba

In Beersheba, thousands of workers queued to cash their pay cheques at the four local banks, and police had to intervene to maintain order.

Shops were crowded to capacity with customers and business was reported to be considerably better than last year.

The annual Passover pilgrimage to Jerusalem, organized by the Ministry for Religious Affairs, will take place on Thursday. A train will leave Tel Aviv at nine o'clock in the morning.

On the ship a group of 55 boys and girls in high spirits hung out a banner inscribed "Uruguay, Argentine". They are from Canada, Germany and Australia.

About one thousand Israeli pilgrims, mostly employed by legations, consulates and the U.N., will cross on Good Friday to spend four days in Jordan.

Large Attendance At Palm Sunday Services

By CHRIS ELIJOU

Church-bells pealed and Holy Week hymns where chanted in both Eastern and Western churches by hundreds of Christian worshippers in Jerusalem gathered to celebrate the Palm Sunday yesterday morning.

Easter and the Holy Week for both Eastern and Western churches coincide this year.

Today is Good Monday, the beginning of the Week of Passion.

Services for the Catholic community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismundo Troilo officiated. A large procession followed in the church's courtyard where the palms and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

In view of the amount of

vaccines needed locally, requests for vaccine that have come from Asian, African and European countries now have to be turned down, these sources stated. It is believed that with the expansion of the laboratory, export of the locally produced vaccines will be possible.

The service was conducted by Archimandrite Hirschberg, spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. M. Kieselstein, the Tel Aviv Food Controller.

Proceedings on a tour of the markets that the Ministry had kept close vigil to ensure that food prices were carried out. Over 4,000 stores had been closed down during the past month by a team of 20 inspectors, they said.

Proceedings were being held against 35 retailers, 11 of whom were vegetable dealers. Other incidents of overcharging were being investigated and four grocery stores had been closed down for contravening food control regulations. Mr. Kieselstein added. However, he added, more places abided by the prices set by the Ministry.

At St. Simon's Greek Orthodox church in Katamon, Jerusalem, Palm Sunday was marked by a mass conducted by Archimandrite Kriegos, the Greek Orthodox community, as well as Greek Consular and U.N. Orthodox officials. A large Litany followed the service, where the Blessing of the Palms Branches was held.

A clergyman returning from the Old City said: "Jordanians fear that the several

thousand of Coptic and Cypriot pilgrims attended church services there."

School for Blind Planned in Capital

A school for the blind is to be established in Jerusalem for children from all parts of the country.

A decision to this effect

was taken recently by the Jerusalem Municipality following the donation of \$80,000 for this purpose by an Argentine organization, "Los Amigos de los Ciegos Israels Formel-Or".

Mr. Ethel Aron has been chosen to head a Special Committee which is to supervise the acquisition of a plot and the actual building of the school.

The Municipality, with aid from the Argentine organization, is to pay for the school's maintenance, while the Ministry of Education will be responsible for the teachers' salaries.

At St. Simon's Greek

Orthodox church in Katamon,

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Police Overruled on Licence

The Supreme Court sitting

in Jerusalem, as the High

Court of Justice, yesterday

made absolute an order

made upon the Jerusalem

District Superintendent of

Police to recommend that the

coffee shop be granted a

licence.

Mr. Darai, in applying for

the order, claimed that the

police refused to recommend

renewal of the licence only

because he had refused to

continue to work as an

informant.

The police were ordered to

pay IL 20 to Mr. Darai in

damages.

The Court was composed of

Judges Goldstein, Landau and Berlinson.

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Monday, April 15, 1957
Nisan, 5717, 16 Ramadhan, 1376

THE fact that Israel now has free passage through Eilat down into the Red Sea and beyond will be especially in people's minds during the festive season which begins this evening. That Israel's enemies are trying once again to frustrate this new freedom of movement is a fact which is accepted here and which will be met and dealt with in due season. But nothing can detract from the truth that Israel is back at the port that King Solomon first made famous and prosperous and which inhabits the neck of that sea where the emergent Hebrew nation faced its first fateful crisis.

PASSOVER AND EILAT
When our ancestors marched forth from Egypt en route to the Promised Land, the road to nationhood seemed clear. The slaves of Egypt were behind them and the way to freedom was open. But in the very moment of exultation came the swift and terrible realization that the hosts of Egypt were in pursuit and threatened to trap the liberated people and destroy them between the sea and the desert.

Later generations said that it was by a miracle that Israel was saved when the waves parted to enable them to pass out of danger, whilst the Egyptians sank and drowned in the mighty waters. But the same text which talks of the miracle also gives the rationalization. When the people cried out, and Moses, too, interceded on their behalf to Heaven, the answer he received was forthright: "Why are you crying unto Me, speak to the children of Israel and tell them to go forward."

The pattern has been repeated more than once in our own time. In 1947 the decision was given that Israel should be free and independent, but no sooner was it uttered than the spirit of the Pharaohs took over, and an attempt was made to stifle the new nation in its hour of birth. The strength and efforts of a brave and united people frustrated the destructive intention. It was tried again, last year when a great alliance was built up against Israel to destroy her. Again the people of Israel went forward, and the hosts of Egypt were engulfed and overwhelmed. It is true that those in the high councils infected with the Pharaonic spirit restored much of what was lost to Egypt. But one thing remained.

The port of Eilat was opened to the traffic of ships bound for Israel. It will be remarked at this season that this significant gain and this victory, with all its rich potential (some of them outlined on another page in our Passover issue today) is located near the scene of our first great historic crisis. This is as it should be, for when we recall how, by our own courage and steadfastness, we withstood the gravest dangers of all, the lesser perils that threaten us day by day will shrink to their due proportion and will be, as nothing before the will of a people supremely confident in its own strength.

But one lesson should be recalled of the first great Passover on the shores of the Red Sea. Legend tells that when the Jews and other spoil of the Egyptians were washed up on the sand, many of the people were inclined to linger gathering booty instead of continuing the march. These laggards had to be severely reprimanded by the leader Moses. Today, too, some are disappointed because the campaign has as yet brought no material alleviation of taxes or other burdens. The time for such reliefs and rewards is not yet. The danger from without is not overpast and on the Feast of the Exodus from slavery we should also recall that there are at this very moment myriads of our people in lands where freedom is at a discount who must be brought to the Promised Land. For their sake we have no time to linger nostalgic over the jewels by the seashore.

Enigmas of the 'Egyptian Expedition' (II)

British Scorned Israel and French Advice

By Maurice Carr

PARIS. — POLITICAL prudes have assailed "The Secrets of the Egyptian Expedition," by the brothers Merry and Serge Bromberger, as a shockingly indiscreet book. For all its revelations, however, it is in the last analysis tantalizingly modest. Its technique is unlike that of the conventional strip-tease act. With gay abandon one piece of drapery after another is discarded, until the ordinarily over-dressed official truth is left exposed, quite naked—except for a few all-important fig-leaves, to which attention is repeatedly drawn, but which is never removed.

The ultimate mystery, to which the Brombergers keep pointing, but which they never uncover, is the question: Why did the Anglo-French expedition fail to accomplish the whole protection of the Suez Canal and the destruction of the Israeli guns and tanks which had advanced to the "ultimate line"—that is, within 10 miles of the eastern shore of the Canal—by November 2? The Anglo-French invasion troops had last set foot on Egyptian soil at Port Said?

In their introduction the authors emphasize that the expedition "would undoubtedly have risked Egypt if her dictator if it had proceeded more rapidly by a thirty-day march." Expansion of reserves over the waste of time and opportunities, over the refusal to grasp a decisive victory within such easy reach, run through the book like a sorrowful refrain. Even on November 6, a few hours before the cease-fire, the Brombergers who were in Cyprus as he said this, "had gone through the motions of the farce" (as the Brombergers put it) could still have been retrieved. If the Anglo-French forces had chosen to make a dash for Suez, "than which nothing was easier with the tacit support of the Israelis, with whom the French had established liaison the previous day."

Whitehall Muddling
Why did they not do so? The Brombergers do get part of the way towards providing an answer to this historic enigma.

In the first place (according to the authors) there was faulty staff-planning in a bombproof Whitehall basement. An invasion project, under the code-name "Saul," was being produced whereby the landings in Egypt were to be strung out over a period of one and a half months!

An improved plan, called Musketeer, was next turned out, comprising two alternative projects: A and B. Project A involved an invasion called for a lightning expedition: 48 hours of serial bombardments to neutralize the Egyptian air force, followed by the dropping of paratroopers and the landing of light forces from amphibious vessels based on Cyprus, a swift run along the coast, the paratroopers "playing leapfrog" with the earthbound columns and, if need be, lastly a rush on Cairo to finish off Nasser.

Musketee B, which was imposed on the French by the British, outlined a slow-motion operation: a series of "decisive" landings which would inflict little or no damage on the foe and yet bring him to reason. Before any landings were attempted, there were to be 10 whole days of "psychological" aerial bombardment of the Egyptian airfields, preceded by warnings in each case to the British personnel to run and take cover.

Musketee B was fatally inconsistent. On the one hand, the people of Israel went forward, and the hosts of Egypt were engulfed and overwhelmed. It is true that those in the high councils infected with the Pharaonic spirit restored much of what was lost to Egypt. But one thing remained.

The port of Eilat was opened to the traffic of ships bound for Israel. It will be remarked at this season that this significant gain and this victory, with all its rich potential (some of them outlined on another page in our Passover issue today) is located near the scene of our first great historic crisis. This is as it should be, for when we recall how, by our own courage and steadfastness, we withstood the gravest dangers of all, the lesser perils that threaten us day by day will shrink to their due proportion and will be, as nothing before the will of a people supremely confident in its own strength.

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POST SERVICE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — May I congratulate you and your staff for the very efficient service. To-day is Tuesday morning, 9.00 a.m., April 2, and I have already received The Post of Friday, March 29. That's service — ultra special, whereas I am still waiting for my South African Jewish papers.

Yours etc.
JOSEPH HOROWITZ

Haifa, April 5.

RESEARCH COUNCIL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — I should like to add one or two facts to the article about A. Sacks' Passover Haggada which appeared in your issue of April 5.

This Haggada, which was completed in Poland in 1933, was intended to bear the name of "Haggada of Lwow" in commemoration of the few Jews of that town who were deprived of the opportunity to observe Pesach in their native land. The author, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, proposed the "setting up of research bodies and institutes which will deal mainly with practical matters" in order "to promote applied research... and to advise the Government which face difficult technical problems..." (which today have not one to apply to for information).

May I ask Mr. Sapir through your columns if he is not aware that in Israel there exists a body, the Research Council of Israel, which has been set up for the purpose mentioned in his article? and which, among other things, supports, together with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, industrial research associations and laboratories which have to advise industrial firms of different branches on difficult technical and scientific research problems?

Or does Mr. Sapir think like many other people who are connected with the Research Council more directly than himself (and among them even high-ranking officials of the Prime Minister's Office, to which the Council is affiliated), that the terms of reference of the Research Council of Israel have not yet been clearly determined (although it was set up in 1949), and consequently than himself (and among them even high-ranking officials of the Prime Minister's Office, to which the Council is affiliated), that the terms of reference of the Research Council of Israel have not yet been clearly determined (although it was set up in 1949), and consequently than himself (and among them even high-ranking officials of the Prime Minister's Office, to which the Council is affiliated), that the terms of reference of the Research Council of Israel have not yet been clearly determined (although it was set up in 1949), and consequently than himself (and among them even high-ranking officials of the 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A TALENT FOR ISRAEL

This Yiddish classic was written in Hebrew in 1913 and is published here for the first time in English. It forms a chapter in a new book on Israel by Sholem Asch, which will be published in the U.S. this autumn.

IN the foothills of that Mount Gilboa which King David once cursed, a Jew was ploughing his field, tears streaming down his face. Shlomo, his six-year-old son, was urging on the red and black beasts while Sarale, his eight-year-old daughter, walked behind the plough sowing grain.

"Work child, work!" cried the father. "With God's help we shall gather in tenfold — even twelvefold. Easy Shlomo; easy! Hold the black a bit!" He turned towards the ground and cried, "Good soil, precious soil, destined for us from heaven." Then he turned to the oxen which Sarale was plowing and cried: "Do not plough in the ground. This is Hebrew work, hard work, and I need sustenance for my wife and children. Come on, Shlomo. Go on, Sarale, my sweet child. Chod earth, precious earth. Ah, earth flowing with milk and honey, exactly as it was in the Patriarchs' time."

The Jew never paused in his flow of words and continually wiped the perspiration from his face with his sleeve. The heat fanned him despite the occasional refreshing breeze which lifted up the skirts of his capote and the corners of his shawl. Tossed Shlomo's capote from his head and bawled Sarale's kerchief from her shoulders. The Jewish family and the black and red horses plodded heavily across the harsh ground ploughing and cultivating the soil of the Valley of Jerusalim.

I sat down on a rock to await the sun as it made its way down from the slope of the hill. I was apprehensive about this cloth merchant from Yekaterinoslav who had abandoned his business and taken to the plough. I thought that some mischance had befallen him. Now he is here approaching — Noah of Yekaterinoslav, his son, his daughter, and the two horses. Noah seemed to be wiping the perspiration from his face with his sleeve for all of them, while he sighed: "Ah, this is good, Reb Yid. Good."

To emphasize his words, he shook his head up and down. "Hot eh, Reb Noah?"

"No." He shook his head. "Why hot all of a sudden?" As the verse in the Bible says, "The frost shall not consume you in winter nor the heat in summer." What? Hot? This is good, good, Reb Yid?" No matter how he kept wiping his face, the perspiration continued to flow.

I knew Reb Noah fairly well once in the days when he was still a cloth merchant back in Yekaterinoslav. He used to trade with Warsaw, Kishinev, and Lodz. Reb Noah was a solid fellow, a man of steel. He had a fortune of some fifteen to twenty thousand rubles and his business was growing fast. But he was a skinflint. He would lodge for a couple of gulden in Warsaw. He was the type to cherish every penny. The commandment of "honouring and keeping" he applied especially to his money. He kept saying that one of these days he would sell his shop and his business and settle in the Land of Israel where he would get his living by the labour of his own hands. Just like our ancestors, the patriarchs, did.

But everyone knew that Reb Noah of Yekaterinoslav was prodigal with words. Indeed, when he was not talking, he was singing some traditional tunes. Truth to tell, when he was very young, he was choirboy with the Cantor of Berdichev. One day took Reb Noah's talk seriously until one day — he was gone. Without a trace. At the height of the season his shop was closed fast. Warsaw was silent. The merchants forgot about him. Other customers came along. And now here he was in a corner of the Valley of Jerusalim. The Litvak pashnik had been replaced by a red Turkish tarbut. And here with him were two horses and a plough.

Reb Noah seemed embarrassed to see me. It was as though he had been cast out in something. How could a Jewish merchant effect such a transformation? He leaned on his plough and gazed at me in silence.

"How did this idea suddenly take hold of you, Reb Noah?" I asked.

"I always had a talent for Eretz Israel," he answered me. "When I was still a little fellow, a choirboy at Berdichev."

"A talent? What do you mean a talent?" I said. "Exactly what I say. A talent. You can find people with a talent for the Land of Israel," Noah explained to me. "Take Baron de Rothschild for example. But the baron is a great man. So he had a great and rich talent for Eretz Israel. I am one of the little Jews, a poor man. So I have only a small and poor talent for Eretz Israel."

"But Reb Noah, you seem to have a pretty hard talent," I said, pointing to the sweat on his forehead. "What are you talking about, a hard talent?" Reb Noah laughed, wiping away the sweat with his sleeve. "If in Yekaterinoslav I had to pull a piece of Zirandov or Maravanka, that needed a tough talent. When I took up the roll of cloth and showed it to the wife of some ignorant peasant and tried to get her wooden head to appreciate a piece of Zirandov — then I used to sweat. That was tough. But you call this hard? Just the opposite. This is simple." Again he wiped the sweat from his forehead. "This is good. Ah how good it is, Reb Yid. Wonderful!"

"The horses, Reb Noah! What have you to do with horses? I remember the time when you were a fatuous fellow of fellow and kept far away from any kind of animal, especially horses."

"You ask about the horses. Look at Reb over there. He pointed to the horse. He said, 'She's a Jewish red righteously honest. He'll never kick without good reason. Tell him to stop, he stops. He is righteous in all his ways. But the black?' He pointed to it. 'That's a complete villain. He loves to lash out. But for work he's a demon.' The boy is. This all told me he's trying to give you trouble," I said. "Never. The first time I put him in the stable I said to myself: Today, the first day, you can expect to get ten kicks from him. When I only got six, I figured I was four kicks to the good. The next day he only kicked me three times. Now he has ten kicks for me. He knows what the sacred text says: 'The ox knows his owner and the ass his master's crib.' Although he is neither ox nor monkey, he now knows I am his master. We have made peace. I feed him and he works for me."

"What about Yente? What does she say about all this? Does she like being a farmer's wife?"

"Now, you want to know something. You've hit on my trouble." The Jew sighed. "It's been a bad business with Yente. Today it's more or less evened out. When I came here, this was wilderness: sand, wasteland, chaos. To live in an Arab cave with the children, eight souls. When Yente saw this black hole, she said to me at once: 'Noah! Woe is me and woe is you and your wife. Trouble and misery. Where have you brought me and our children? You've put us in the wilderness!'

"I was racked with malady, you should never know of it. I was ill. There was no water. We had to bring it from God knows where. The children had all kinds of illnesses and my wife cursed the day she was born. But I never allowed her to say one word about our Holy Land. When I heard her start to complain I would say: 'Don't talk like that. You're not afraid you might sin with your tongue. I have brought you to a good land, to the Holy Land; to the land where our fathers dwelt; to a land flowing with milk and honey. I lay fevered with malaria, covered with sores and scabs. But God helped me and I was better. I talked plain and clear to her. Yente," I said, "this Arab hovel is a paradise. A Garden of Eden. Do you hear me? If God only helps us so that we prove worthy to eat figs from our own trees then you will know what a land flowing with milk and honey means. But if you sin with your tongue, then your fate will be like that of the spies who brought back an evil report on the Land of Israel."

"I told her the story of the twelve spies and then took the horses and went out to plough. I came back hungry from the field good and ready to eat, and there was Yente sitting and crying. 'What's wrong?' She longed for company. She was grieving and longing over her social circle back in Yekaterinoslav. 'Reb Noah,' she said, 'to what place did you entice away me and my young children?' I said to her: 'I never enticed your children. They are ploughing the soil. You needn't long for your company in Yekaterinoslav. Firstly, you are a farmer's wife and your wife's wives have no social circles. They have no time for nonsense like that. Secondly, if you need company, just go outside. Look around. Here is the holy valley of Jerusalim on which a great Jewish blood has been poured out. There opposite you is the Mountain of Olives where the glory of Saul, King, a red Jewish saint, was revealed. And because of that height, an even more righteous Jewish King, David himself, cursed it, saying it should have neither rain nor dew. Over there opposite you is Mount Hermon with its cap of snow. This is a society unparalleled, holy company. And

you, my wife, sit and moan for your circle back in Yekaterinoslav, with all those stupid ways of yours which cost you money and bring no profit. Be ashamed and sorry for yourself. You ought to be ashamed, Yente.'

"She says to me: 'You always had a smooth and fluent tongue, Noah. That has been my constant misfortune. You could talk a story out of thin air. You talked me out of my mind when you persuaded me to marry you. Now woe is me. What has happened to my life? Go and argue with him and he answers you with tales of things which happened before the giving of the Torah. I had almost forgotten that I was married and that I was

hereabouts reminds you.' I saw that Reb Noah was starting to get sentimental. I imagined that this could happen to a very ordinary Jew like he was: a plain merchant. I interrupted him. 'What about the Arabs?' I asked. 'What about your neighbours? Have you made your peace with the generation of the Ishmaelites? Where I come from there they

comprehend the country roundabout. As much as to say: Here in our parts, we plough this way. And Aram shrugged his shoulders and smiled. I could see that I was already on the right side of him. I spoke to him in the body tongue and made a sign including him and me. 'Brothers,' I said. 'Semites.' He responded, smiling, showing milk-white teeth. He gave me back the reins and bowed. 'Hawa'wa' he exclaimed. That means 'Sir' in their language. Then he rode off. So you see I need neither pistol nor knife. Against a mother and a fellow Semite. What for? If he has no sufficient heart. To say 'Soyyid' is sufficient defence."

While we were still standing and talking I could hear loud cries from the distance. Reb Noah looked around and saw his Yente running towards him.

"It's three years, then he said. 'Yente, we're going to ploughing bit and you will see some fun. Shlomo, pull the black. Giddup, giddup.'

But Yente had already arrived. She wore a white cloth bound round her head and a long shapeless Arab cloak covered her body.

"Noah, what have you done to me and my babies? Noah: the babies will wither away, die. Reb Noaash!" Her lamentation was lifted up over the face of the Valley of Jerusalim.

Noah halted the horses and asked.

"Yente, why are you shouting?"

"You want me and the children to die!" she screamed.

"I don't want you to die," Reb Noah answered her quietly. "What should I gain from that? I am a farmer and a farmer needs a wife. I don't want the children to die either. You have no reason to shout. What is there for you to complain about? Firstly it isn't nice. There is someone here with me." He indicated my presence.

"You are a farmer's wife, Yente," answered Noah in a tone of long-suffering explanation. "Farmers' wives eat whatever they have in their possession."

"Where is my Shabbat?"

"Where are my festivals? I have already forgotten what even a person from a village looks like."

"Yente, don't sin with your tongue. We are living in the Holy Land. On the land of Yente's fathers. That's our festal Shabbat."

Yente turned aside bitterly and made her way back to the house, cowing the fields with her tears as she walked.

"How can you be that way?" I asked. "Why you so cruel to her, Reb Noah? Haven't you an ounce of pity for her?"

"She has to learn, Reb Yid. She has to learn to be a farmer's wife. Do you think I couldn't have built a house a year or even two years ago?" When I came here I brought my money with me. I had quite a few thousand rubles over still after paying for this land and my livestock. But I used up my money and put it in the bank. I said to myself: Now, from this time on you have to eat from what you produce out of your own ground. You have to act as though you were a farmer from birth. Anything you bring up out of the ground is your own. Apart from that you have nothing. And for that reason I deliberately kept my wife in that Arab hovel these years. Let her learn to live as the Arabs do in these days, hunting and a nomad. Then she will get Yekaterinoslav out of her head. As soon as she does that I will give her a decent house. I am now building a veritable palace."

He turned to Shlomo and Sarale. "Children, do you want to go back to Russia?" "No!" answered the children in chorus.

"You see. You are grubbling for nothing. And as for you, Reb Noah, you have nothing to complain about there either. You seem to forget, Yente, that

By Sholem Asch

Sinai Today:

Boredom Sets In At Sharm E-Sheikh

From a Correspondent SHARM E-SHEIKH is one of the loneliest and, to that extent, peaceful places in the world.

The 200-man UNEF detachment is made up of one of those which UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold had in mind when he said that tribute was due to scattered and isolated units now making a significant contribution to peace at the price of isolation and disconformity.

He moved off further into the field to plough the Valley of Jerusalim.

"It's three years, then he said. "Yente, we're going to ploughing bit and you will see some fun. Shlomo, pull the black. Giddup, giddup."

But to live here is to live in a little white hut with a roof of stone and brick. Isn't that just as good as any house?"

"Goddamnit, it's good," he responded. "It's getting late and the land is waiting to be ploughed. Reb Yid," he called to me. He seemed very embarrassed that Shlomo had caught him in a lie.

"This is the third year that you are deceiving me. Three years you have kept me and my babies in that black hole."

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EILAT: GATEWAY TO SOUTH AND EAST

Two-Way Trade Expected Soon

By MOSHE ATER

WHENEVER discussion turns to the future of Eilat, it inevitably becomes a strange mixture of realism and fantasy, strange because both these elements clash and intermingle in it in their extreme forms.

During the few years of Israel's existence some concrete facts have been established at Eilat — a teeming city of over 2,000 inhabitants, busy on its way to doubling this population, several small farming oases, a copper mine, a road, a water supply system, and recently an oil pipeline — but all of them contrast so much with the surrounding desert that they almost appear mirages.

Moreover, everybody knows that this development has been heavily subsidized, while trade prospects with the Far South hang on the thin thread of the Tiran Straits which the adjacent Arab states threaten to cut at the first convenient moment. No wonder prudent people prefer to write off the whole affair as a purely political venture.

But a hopeful pointer is that the few ships plying between Eilat and East African ports are now busy to capacity. Indeed, priorities had to be introduced for both incoming and outgoing traffic. Moreover, contrary to rumours, no subsidy — at least no direct one — is being paid to haulage of export goods to and import goods from Eilat, i.e. the brisk trade is conducted, more or less, on a commercial basis.

This paradoxical situation is of course a result of the closure of the Suez Canal for thus all countries in East Africa and South Asia have been cut off from their European markets and suppliers. The round-the-Cape route spells for them much higher prices for import goods and much lower prices for export commodities, and thus creates a golden opportunity for nearby Israel, with profits margins high enough to compensate for the higher haulage costs.

In fact, Israel has been getting up to \$7 above world market price for each ton of cement exported to these countries and paying up to \$8 below world market price for each ton of oilseed purchased there, in addition to the savings resulting from the shorter route and freedom from Suez Canal tolls.

While haulage costs from Tel Aviv are about IL20 per ton to Eilat as compared with about IL4 to Haifa, the preference given to the southern port is obviously natural under these circumstances. In the case of oilseeds the lower import costs have even made possible some export of refined oil to Cyprus.

These circumstances are of course exceptional and temporary. As traffic through the Suez Canal is resumed, trade conditions in the southern seas will revert to normal and the price differences will disappear. But the geographic fact will remain that Eilat is as much as five sailing days nearer to Jibuti or to Dar es-Salam than is Haifa and that it can reach them without costly passage through a man-made canal.

Now does creating adequate port facilities on the Eilat shore involve any special difficulty. Both harbour depth and weather conditions are better than in Haifa, and the medium volume of traffic envisaged in the near future could be taken care of with rather limited investments.

Thus Eilat could be used as a port of import for food and industrial raw materials for which the normal freight differential would serve as sufficient inducement, and for exporting to southern markets produce originating in the southern part of this country. Oilsseeds, hides, coffee, asphalt, raw sulphur, meat are some examples in the first category; cement (Shimshon), tires (General), refrigerators, several kinds of metal goods from Tel Aviv factories, potash and table salt from the Dead Sea in the second class. Within one year, the annual turnover is expected to reach about 100,000 tons, i.e. about half the traffic volume of Jaffa harbour.

In addition there is, of course, the oil traffic, which also spells catering for ships and ship crews. Tourism, local and foreign, may bring some income too. And in course of time fishing, copper mining, granite quarries, etc., may develop, providing a sound economic basis for a medium-sized community.

EYE for the FUTURE

By MACABEE KASKIN

WITHIN five years, Eilat will attain the importance of Haifa — unless the Straits of Tiran are closed again." This is the unwavering opinion of Mr. Hanoch Nenner, 34-year-old Chairman of the Eilat Local Council.

"Eilat is not a back door to Israel. It is an ever-widening approach road to the countries of Asia and East Africa," he continues. "It is here — and not in Europe — that the future trade of Israel lies. For these countries have the raw materials for Israel's factories and markets to buy the finished products."

"The Sinai Campaign revolutionised this town," Mr. Nenner says. "Before the campaign, we had the feeling that the town moved at snail's pace."

On October 29, the day the Israel Army jumped off into Sinai, Eilat had about 1,100 inhabitants. Today this number has risen to 1,500 permanent residents and 500 to 600 transient workers.

Of the total, 250 are engaged in building works, another 200 in services; 100 in the Port; 100 in building the storage tanks and the pipeline; 300 at the Timna copper mines; 50 in quarrying granite; and 100 in miscellaneous occupations.

The 450 women in the town are outnumbered by men two to one. Of the town's 450 children, only five were born in Eilat, although Eilat claims another 50 as "quasi-natives" (their mothers were flown north to give birth).



Drawings by Meir Ronnen

During the past few months the town, which always fell short of meeting its housing needs, suddenly burst at the seams. Workers called to the town slept outside under the open sky until they could find a cramped corner in a room — a room already containing five and six and seven persons — where they could throw down their mattresses and belongings and call it "home." If 200 housing units were available they could be filled immediately.

Unemployment had been a pressing problem: now the situation is reversed, and men have been drawn from far afar.

Mr. Nenner expects that by the end of this year, the town will more than double its population and reach 4,500. In the following year, the population is expected to leap again, this time to total 8,000. By 1962 — in five short years — Eilat would have 20,000 inhabitants. To house them, 1,000 flats must rise every year for the next five years.

Even keeping the Straits open, building the storage tanks and the pipeline alone will not assure the future of Eilat. Nor will an enlarged Port. For Eilat today lies at the end of nowhere. It must be connected with the North by cheap and efficient means of transportation, for the exports flowing through the Port, piling up on the quay for loading onto ships, will be heavy bulk shipments: potash, phosphates, copper.

The existing road is bad. Its condition is a great obstacle to the development of the town. But within six months it is expected that all of it except 40 kilometers will be asphalted.

"But the solution lies in building a railway north, to Beersheba to join the railhead there," Mr. Nenner says. "Without this railway, development will be impossible."

"But," Mr. Nenner says, "Eilat must not base all its future on its port and railway. Three other industries should be developed simultaneously. These are the copper mines, the granite quarries and tourism."

Fishing is another problem yet to be solved. The best spots for fishing in the Red Sea have yet to be found.

Mr. Nenner sees the construction of a "full-size" pipeline across the Negev to the Mediterranean as a stabilizing force in the Middle East. The pipeline will become a sort of "diplomatic barrier" across Israel, says the Mayor. Every European country concerned with receiving a steady supply of oil would be interested in preventing any army, Egyptian or otherwise, from moving into the Negev.



Typical of Eilat's future: happy children on the seashore. In the background, the first oil tanker to enter the port.

PORT IS THE HUB

By CHARLES WEISS

EILAT life, as a matter of course, centres around the port. A long list of multi-million pound projects is being planned on the premise that Eilat's harbour will be expanded to the point where it can handle half-a-million tons of dry cargo annually, aside from the dream of making it the head of a pipeline that will absorb part of the Suez Canal oil traffic. The Beersheba-Eilat railroad, the projected Negev highway, the projected laying of a 32-inch oil pipeline, the export projects of the Government companies entrusted with exploiting Negev mineral resources — all these plans focus on a modern deep-water port on the Red Sea.

Eilat is ideally suited for the job. The prevailing southerly winds are mild, and storm conditions exist for only about one week in the year. The harbour planned by the Ministry of Development and Transport can go ahead without any provision for a breakwater, a large and time-consuming expenditure in most ports.

The coastal shelf drops sharply at Eilat, and the sea reaches a depth of six to seven metres at a distance of only 30 metres from the watermark. In addition, the water is perfectly clear, making all dredging unnecessary. The year-round dry climate obviates warehouse space, since most goods can be stored in the open under canvas.

Up to the beginning of last year harbour installations were limited to the 100-metre quay, which could at best cope with fishing boats and handle cargoes unloaded to lighters. The present 70-metre-long cargo jetty was begun in 1956 and finished shortly after the commencement of the Sinai campaign, although parts have been widened and improved since to allow the direct ship-to-truck discharging of bagged and crated goods. The causeway leading up to it was poured on granite bulldozed into the sea; the jetty itself was laid on sand filling held in place by prefabricated steel pilings.

Born after Sinai, a new lighter wharf, 120m. long, was brought to completion three weeks ago.

In Eilat there has never been enough level land near the sea on which to build even warehouses. The Ministry of Development has started to remedy this, and at the same time solve the problem of a deepwater approach to the further extension of the jetty, by pushing the sand and granite hillocks into the sea. By the end of 1957, a total of 17 dunams of sea will have been reclaimed in this manner.

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Up to the beginning of last year harbour installations were limited to the 100-metre quay, which could at best cope with fishing boats and handle cargoes unloaded to lighters. The present 70-metre-long cargo jetty was begun in 1956 and finished shortly after the commencement of the Sinai campaign, although parts have been widened and improved since to allow the direct ship-to-truck discharging of bagged and crated goods. The causeway leading up to it was poured on granite bulldozed into the sea; the jetty itself was laid on sand filling held in place by prefabricated steel pilings.

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